

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

15 Days Later from Europe.

Great Fall in Breadstuffs.

RISE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

THE NAVAL STORE MARKET.

DEATH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL, &c. &c.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. We have condensed some items of news, from Willmer & Smith's European Times, as we think will be interesting to the readers of the Journal. In a commercial point of view, the news is of stirring interest, so far as the market for Breadstuffs and Cotton is concerned. We will not, however, detain the reader, but proceed with our selections.

Trade, in all its branches, has manifested marked improvement during the last two weeks. Money is more easily obtained; and a continuance of fine weather, which leads to the expectation of an abundant harvest, has caused a reaction in the market for all sorts of provisions. The transactions in foreign and colonial produce have been to a large extent, caused, no doubt, by the extensive importations which are going forward, and the readiness of merchants to supply the market and effect sales, even at reduced prices. On the whole, a fair amount of business is doing in all departments of trade; and although prices in most instances are low, there is not any disposition to sell like that which existed among merchants in the early part of the present month.

The improved state of the Money market, and the great decline which has been going forward in our Grain markets, added to the continued advance of a short crop in America, has imparted a firmer tone to the Cotton market. The quotations for the week ending May 25, were 65,490 bales; of that quantity speculators took 12,150 American and 780 Surat, 12,640 American, 1480 Pernambuco, and 580 Surat. With the improved demand just noticed, prices have advanced, and still exhibit a rising tendency. Our quotations, up till Friday last, May 28, compared with those given in our paper of the 19th ult., show an advance of 10 to 14 on American, and 10 to 20 on Brazil and Surat descriptions. The business for five days up to yesterday evening is estimated at 27,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 4,000, and exporters 4,000. The market for the speculative demand is to be quite suspended. The imports of Cotton from all countries this year show a decline upon that of 1846, while the quantity exported is considerably larger; thus from January 5 to April 5, in 1846, there were imported 1,619,000 bales, and exported 1,847,885,485 cwt., being a decrease of 134,353 cwt. The quantity exported from January 5 till April 5, last year, was 58,258 cwt., this year 61,977 cwt., showing an increase in the export of 3745 cwt. The quantity retained for consumption has consequently diminished by about 137,972 cwt.

The Corn trade was exceedingly active on the 19th ult. Prices were then rapidly advancing to what might be termed famine price. This was caused by the apprehended scarcity of supplies, and the enormous demand which prevailed not only for home consumption, but also to meet foreign orders. The splendid weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, so exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, has given great confidence as to an abundant and timely harvest; buyers, therefore, act with great caution, and the business which is now doing is confined to small parcels as fast as they are advanced, and prices are receding as fast as they are advanced. The deliveries also from farmers, although not yet great, are more abundant of late; and in proportion as a want of confidence has been shown by buyers, holders have manifested greater anxiety to realize. The consequence, therefore, is, that there has been a considerable reaction in the market, and the business done of a limited character, the fall from the highest point having been about 20s per quarter; but the market is now more steady, and tending upwards again. Flour had declined to 40s per barrel, but is now worth 42s to 44s, the latter being the price of the best quality. American Flour, 37s to 38s per barrel; American Wheat, 10s 6d to 12s 6d per 70 lbs; Indian Corn is steady at 52s to 55s. Indian Corn Meal is in fair demand at 28s per barrel for yellow, and 30s for white.

At a late hour last night, Messrs. McKim & Son, extensively engaged in the Corn trade at Liverpool, report as follows:—"With very few arrivals since Tuesday, Flour is 1s 6d per barrel, and Indian Corn 1s per quarter, with a fair demand for each; and generally a firm appearance as regards the leading articles of the Corn trade." "Current Provisions are in a moderate demand, prices are, however, on the decline. This remark is more applicable to Butter. With respect to Bacon we have to note an improved demand, the warm weather having improved the consumption, so that fine parcels are rather the order;—the quality of Western hams is not so good as formerly, and sold accordingly. American Lard has met a steady demand, and with light imports, the present tendency of the market is upwards. Pork is in fair supply, and moves off slowly at our quotations. The market generally must be considered as quiet, and the price of the various commodities of liberal supplies and the warm weather, as well as varied quality; but superior qualities will arrive to a good market by and by. New York refined, in assorted small boxes, have brought 65s to 67s per cwt.

The improvement in the Money market has kept pace with that of commercial affairs generally. The continuance of extremely fine weather has worked quite a revolution in affairs, for, as the price of Corn falls, Cereals steadily rise, the advance last week being fully 2s per cent. During the last two or three days, however, the market has slightly receded, and is now governed by the tendency of the Corn market to advance. The Discount market has relaxed considerably, the bank itself taking the lead. Unexceptionable bills are now done at 5 to 6 per cent; at the same time, business continues rather on a contracted scale, as a systematic demand for the various operations until prices have permanently settled down. In fact, we can hardly lay for any permanent amendment of great extent until the prospect of a good harvest is placed almost beyond a doubt. The settlement of the six weeks Consols, and a systematic demand for the various Shares markets, have been not so much a source of announcement of one small failure only, although the Consol Account was a particularly heavy one. To-day the funds were flat at the closing prices of yesterday. The reaction in the Corn market has quite checked speculation, rather than being the chief day of Ascot races, has also thinned the usual attendance.

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.

The Corn trade has assumed an altered appearance from that of last week. Fine weather and the prospect of large supplies from the Baltic, &c., have induced holders to act very cautiously. On the 19th and 21st ult., the market was quiet, but the prices of the 17th were maintained. From the 22d ultimo till present date, there has been a reaction all over the world, and will likely continue so for some time; accordingly, on the 24th, the trade was very dull, and before sales could be made a decline of 6s to 7s per quarter from the rates of the day previous had to be submitted to. Barrel Flour was 2s, and sack 5s 10s to 6s. A further decline was established on Wheat, 3s to 4s per barrel on Flour. Indian Corn and Meal also receded to a similar extent. At yesterday's market, May 31, there was a short supply of English Flour, which was cleared off early at a reduction of 10s to 12s per quarter, from the previous Monday's prices. In foreign Wheat a large business was done at a reduction of 8s per quarter from the terms of that day week. The top price of Flour, 75s per sack; American at 42s to 43s per barrel, 25s per cwt. of Wheat, and 20s per cwt. of Oats. Beans were 10s 6d per cwt. Indian Corn, and Egyptian Beans were 10s 6d per cwt. Fine Polish Oats were 10s 6d per cwt. At the market held on the 26th inst., although the weather was not so good, the growing crops are very favorable, rather more business was manifested on the part of holders of Wheat of home produce, the prices of which were steadily supported. In foreign Wheat comparatively little business was doing, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Beans, Peas, Indian Corn,

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The better classes at Puebla appear to be well enough disposed towards the Americans, although they perhaps do not altogether like the idea that a force of 3000 men should enter a city of 100,000 souls, and without respect to the feelings of the inhabitants of the place, and the lower classes are evidently but ill-disposed towards us. One of Gen. Worth's men has already been assassinated, but fortunately the murderers were immediately arrested. On the Alcade's telling Gen. W. that according to their laws, a year and a half would elapse before the case of the assassins could be settled in the courts of Puebla, he was informed that an American tribunal would render them full justice in a day and a half! The miscreants are now where they never will commit another murder.

It is said that supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained at Puebla. The wheat crop has just ripened and is most abundant. The news now is that the Mexicans have abandoned the idea of fortifying at the Rio Grande, and have moved to the city of El Paso, a position about nine miles this side of the city of Mexico. Perhaps they only intend this as a show of resistance, for they hope to raise men enough to give a regular battle to the Americans. They can collect nothing, however, but an undisciplined rabble, and these our regulars can disperse like chaff. The lower orders of the population of this class the better—the quicker a panic can be created among them.

Santa Anna, after the dispersion of his cavalry, did not stop even at San Martin or Rio Frio, but kept on with all speed to the city of Mexico. Our knowledge of the state of affairs at the capital, since Santa Anna's arrival, is limited, but we are currently reported at Puebla on Wednesday, and on the previous day the two parties—the Polkos and the Purros—were fighting like cats and dogs. Some new revolution has without doubt broken out, but the leaders at present are unknown.

Gen. Scott's last proclamation has been generally circulated at Puebla, and it is said with most excellent effect. No less than three editions of it have been printed, and still the inhabitants were calling for more. The demand for it alone would show that its effects have been salutary. The numberless horde of military drones, and all the employers and hangers on of the Government, are doubtless doing all they can to put down its circulation, and to denude its influence upon the masses; but they cannot, for the people are still the people, and better class of citizens, the laborious and thinking artisans, nor prevent them from perusing and pondering upon its contents.

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There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. The Mexicans are now in a state of anarchy, and the candle of independence is burnt down to the socket. If left to herself she would in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either to life or property, there are no men in the country who could make head against the anarchy, and the people are at once creep into every department, there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly helpless to be left to herself, I repeat that the better plan would be to take her at once under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—their may be a few of them left in the country of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolution, and awe the hungry horde of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or proclamation, put them down by the bayonet—proclamations are of no use, unless fashionable, if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeoparty. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.

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Yours, &c. G. W. K.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We have received, by the way of Tampico, our files from the capital as late as the 29th of May. This is a week later than the papers received last week by the Oregon, and as late as the private advices from the capital.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation, which we gave on Friday last, is published in the papers of the 29th ult., but we know nothing of the action taken by Congress on the subject. We find also a long manifesto addressed to the nation by him a few days earlier, which we have not time to translate before the mail goes, if it be worth a translation.

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Gen. Scott's last proclamation has been generally circulated at Puebla, and it is said with most excellent effect. No less than three editions of it have been printed, and still the inhabitants were calling for more. The demand for it alone would show that its effects have been salutary. The numberless horde of military drones, and all the employers and hangers on of the Government, are doubtless doing all they can to put down its circulation, and to denude its influence upon the masses; but they cannot, for the people are still the people, and better class of citizens, the laborious and thinking artisans, nor prevent them from perusing and pondering upon its contents.

In a letter I sent you yesterday by the diligence, I believe that I stated that Gen. Valencia was coming out with 14,000 men to meet the Americans. The report is, that of this number 4000 were Pintos, or Indians of the middle class, and the remainder were regulars. From the fact that after they come to manhood their faces, from some cause or other which I have not heard explained, become spotted—yellow and red. They are of little account as soldiers, and it is probable that Valencia's men, if he has the number given him by rumor, are nothing but raw recruits. If they are tried at once, they will not do it a second time.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. The Mexicans are now in a state of anarchy, and the candle of independence is burnt down to the socket. If left to herself she would in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either to life or property, there are no men in the country who could make head against the anarchy, and the people are at once creep into every department, there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly helpless to be left to herself, I repeat that the better plan would be to take her at once under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—their may be a few of them left in the country of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolution, and awe the hungry horde of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or proclamation, put them down by the bayonet—proclamations are of no use, unless fashionable, if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeoparty. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.

These remarks have been hastily thrown together, and may possibly be as good as any speculation that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules of government, and not by the fact that they are a race of savages, and notoriously a fact that they have long since broken all ordinary rules of decency. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that they really are great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

From the N. O. Picayune.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We have received, by the way of Tampico, our files from the capital as late as the 29th of May. This is a week later than the papers received last week by the Oregon, and as late as the private advices from the capital.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation, which we gave on Friday last, is published in the papers of the 29th ult., but we know nothing of the action taken by Congress on the subject. We find also a long manifesto addressed to the nation by him a few days earlier, which we have not time to translate before the mail goes, if it be worth a translation.

In the city of Mexico, everything is manifestly in a state of confusion and almost unbridled anarchy. Gen. Bravo has resigned not only his command of general-in-chief, but his commission of general of division. Gen. Rincon is said to have done the same thing. It is said that Gen. Almonte is under arrest, though the cause of his imprisonment are

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune. JALAPA, Mexico, May 22, 1847.

There is nothing new of importance to communicate, although after my hurried postscript to the letter I wrote yesterday, additional particulars in relation to Gen. Worth's movements were received.

It seems that the affair with Santa Anna's lancers took place at Amoque, a small place about 1500 to 2000. They charged up with cannon range with great apparent resolution to receive a regular movement was made off as fast as their animals would carry them, leaving ten men and seven horses dead on the field. What army we have not a cavalry force sufficient to attach a command to each division of the army. Col. Harney has been compelled to remain here with the 200 Dragoons up to this date, and the remainder of the force has been sent to Amoque with only 500 men, a great many of the 2000 Mexicans would not have answered to their next roll-call.

The better classes at Puebla appear to be well enough disposed towards the Americans, although they perhaps do not altogether like the idea that a force of 3000 men should enter a city of 100,000 souls, and without respect to the feelings of the inhabitants of the place, and the lower classes are evidently but ill-disposed towards us. One of Gen. Worth's men has already been assassinated, but fortunately the murderers were immediately arrested. On the Alcade's telling Gen. W. that according to their laws, a year and a half would elapse before the case of the assassins could be settled in the courts of Puebla, he was informed that an American tribunal would render them full justice in a day and a half! The miscreants are now where they never will commit another murder.

It is said that supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained at Puebla. The wheat crop has just ripened and is most abundant. The news now is that the Mexicans have abandoned the idea of fortifying at the Rio Grande, and have moved to the city of El Paso, a position about nine miles this side of the city of Mexico. Perhaps they only intend this as a show of resistance, for they hope to raise men enough to give a regular battle to the Americans. They can collect nothing, however, but an undisciplined rabble, and these our regulars can disperse like chaff. The lower orders of the population of this class the better—the quicker a panic can be created among them.

Santa Anna, after the dispersion of his cavalry, did not stop even at San Martin or Rio Frio, but kept on with all speed to the city of Mexico. Our knowledge of the state of affairs at the capital, since Santa Anna's arrival, is limited, but we are currently reported at Puebla on Wednesday, and on the previous day the two parties—the Polkos